



MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 7 2

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

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Vice Chairman of the Council

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CHAIRMAN

Mr. H. Clare

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Mr. Bert Smith

Mr. R.W. Martin

Mrs. Lees

Mr. T. Pocock


Mr. R.N. Rossiter

* * * * *

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Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Smithfield Road,
MARKET DRAYTON,
Shropshire.

MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1972

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for 1972.

The mid year estimate of the population, given by the Registrar General was 17,240 (17,050 in 1971). Live Births totalled 309; 155 males, 154 females. This is an increase of 14 over the 1971 figure. Illegitimate births, 26, represent 8% of all live births. There were no stillbirths and no maternal deaths. Details can be found in the statistics on page 1.

Deaths from all causes numbered 155; 75 males, 80 females; this is 19 fewer than in 1971, but there were increased numbers of deaths due to Lung Cancer (9) and to diseases of the heart and circulatory system (78). A detailed table can be found on pages 8 & 9.

Facilities are now freely available through the National Health Service, which if used wisely, can help society to achieve good health in the sense of the definition stated by the World Health Organisation. "Health is not merely the absence of dis-ease. It is the complete physical, mental, social and emotional well being of the individual." The present-day pattern of morbidity seems to indicate that much medical care is concerned with symptoms which essentially are of social or emotional origin. As resources for medical care are limited there is a greater need then ever before for a continuing evaluation of the services provided.

It is hoped that with the reorganisation of the National Health Service due to take effect in 1974, our resources of medical man-power, and of money will be used with better effect in achieving personal, social and economic benefits.

As in previous years, the work of the Public Health Department has increased during 1972 with much time and effort being spent in the area of housing improvements. A good standard of public health depends on the constant vigilance and effective action of the Public Health Inspectors and I am indeed grateful to Mr. A. Sandbrook, Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff for the way in which they maintain this high standard of care. Thanks are due to the clerical staff who keep the department running smoothly, and who are so often called on to help members of the public with their problems.

Finally I would like to thank my colleagues in other departments and the Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and encouragement.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A.N. O'BRIEN

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 'A'

General Statistics

Area at 31st December, 1972	...	...	...	...	56,047 acres
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£572,227
Sum represented by the 1p rate	...	...	...	...	£5,485
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population	...	...	...	...	17,240
Number of inhabited houses at 31.12.72	...	...	...	...	5,643

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I - LIVE BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS		M	F	Rates per 1000 estimated population	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Total	309	155	154		
Legitimate	283	143	140	17.9	14.8
Illegitimate	26	12	14		
Area Comparability Factor					
				.. 0.99	1.00
Corrected Birth Rate				.. 17.7	14.8
Illegitimate Live Births					
as a percentage of all				.. 8%	9%
Live Births					

TABLE II - STILL BIRTHS

STILL BIRTHS		M	F	Rates per 1000 Live & Still Births	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Total	0	-	-		
Legitimate	0	-	-	-	12
Illegitimate	0	-	-		

In the Rural District in 1972 there were 14 more Live Births than in 1971.
No Still Births in 1972; 5 in 1971.

TABLE III DEATHS - ALL CAUSES

DEATHS	All Ages	M	F	Rates per 1000 estimated population	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
TOTAL	155	75	80	Crude Rate	9.0
				Adjusted Rate	9.9
					12.1
					12.1

Area Comparability Factor

1.10

1.0

TABLE IV - INFANT MORTALITY

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		M	F	Rates per 1000 related Live Births	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Total	2	1	1	6	17
Legitimate	2	1	1		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

The infant Mortality Rate compares very favourably with the National Rate of 17 per 1000 L.B.

The causes of infant deaths are recorded in Section C, Table II of this report on pages 9 & 10.

TABLE V - NEONATAL MORTALITY

DEATHS OF INFANTS 1-4 WEEKS OLD		M	F	Rates per 1000 related Live Births	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Total	1	1	-	3	12
Legitimate	1	1	-		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

TABLE VI - EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY

DEATHS OF INFANTS LESS THAN 1 WEEK OLD		M	F	Rates per 1000 Live Births	
				<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Total	1	1	-	3	10
Legitimate	1	1	-		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		

The Perinatal Mortality Rate i.e. combined Still births and Deaths in first week of life per 1000 total Live & Still Births:-

3 22

There were no maternal deaths i.e. deaths due to causes associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth.

NATIONAL STATISTICS FOR ABORTION - 1972 England & Wales - 156,714
Of these, 3,099 were girls under 16 years.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
TOTAL	54,157	86,565	126,774	156,714

SECTION 'B'

Health Services for the Area

Health and Welfare Services are provided under the National Health Service Act 1946; The Health Services and Public Health Act 1968; The Local Authority Social Services Act 1970.

The Local Health Authority is the County Council but after re-organisation on 1st April, 1974 the health services provided by this authority will become the responsibility of the new Area Health Authority.

Many of the personal health services are provided through clinics and these services are additional to the general medical care provided by General Practitioners. The concept of community care, with all those engaged in the health services working together as a team, will become a reality only when full integration has been achieved.

Any enquiries concerning services provided by the County Health Department should be addressed to the County Medical Officer of Health, The Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury. Telephone No. Shrewsbury 52211, OR to the Health Visitor at the Child Health Centre, Longslow Road, Market Drayton. Telephone No. Market Drayton 2634.

CHILD HEALTH CENTRE, LONGSLOW ROAD

TIME TABLE

Child Health	Wednesday each week	9.30-12.30 1.30- 4.30
Immunisations & Vaccinations	2nd & 4th Wednesday by appointment	9.30-12 noon
Chiropody	By appointment	
Probation Reporting Centre	Alternate Tuesdays & 4th Thursdays.	5 p.m.-8 p.m. 4 p.m.-7 p.m.
Psychiatric	1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays	2 p.m. onward
Speech Therapy	Each Friday	12 noon-12.30 1.45 p.m.-5 p.m.
Audiology	By appointment	
Dental	By appointment	Mornings only
Cervical Cytology	By appointment	
Family Planning	4th Friday	2 p.m.-4 p.m.

Child Health Clinics are held at Stoke Heath and R.A.F. Buntingsdale. The Mobile Clinic serves the following areas:-

Cheswardine; Childs Ercall; Hinstock; Hodnet;
Stoke-on-Tern.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Recommended Programmes

<u>Age</u>	<u>Antigens</u>	<u>Doses</u>
Infants 6/12	Diphtheria - Tetanus - Whooping	Primary course
" 8/12	Cough by injection, plus	of three doses
" 14/12	Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine	
During 2nd Year of life	Measles	One injection
5 years; or School Entry	Diphtheria - Tetanus and Oral Polio	Booster dose
Girls only 11-14 years	Rubella (German Measles)	One injection
All School children at 13 years	BCG Vaccination (against T.B.)	Preceded by skin test
at 15 years or on leaving school	Tetanus and Oral Polio	Booster dose

Smallpox vaccination is no longer given as a routine procedure to infants living in this country. However, International Regulations to control the spread of the disease require travellers to or from countries declared to be "Smallpox Areas" to be vaccinated every three years.

Smallpox vaccinations, inoculations against Typhoid and Cholera can be obtained through the National Health Service and are given by General Practitioners.

Yellow Fever inoculations can be obtained only at a special centre. An application for an appointment should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health, The Shirehall, Shrewsbury. Telephone Shrewsbury 52211.

Persons travelling abroad are advised in their own interest to ask for the appropriate protective inoculations in good time.

Incidence of Measles in Market Drayton

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
81	7	9	138	28

Measles is considered, wrongly, to be a mild disease. Each year a number of children die from measles. e.g:-

England & Wales

1970	1971	1972
42	28	29

Many thousands more suffer from such serious complications as Pneumonia, Deafness, Vision Defects and Encephalitis.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory is sited at Copthorne Hospital, Mytton Oak Road, Shrewsbury. Local Authorities concerned with outbreaks of infectious disease and food poisoning receive great help from the staff of the Laboratory.

Mass Miniature Radiography

X-ray investigations of the Chest are undertaken by the M.M.R. Unit operating at the following places:-

Wrekin Hospital, Wellington Each Friday morning

Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury Each Friday afternoon

Screening Tests

Clinics are held by appointment in order to carry out simple tests designed to detect cancer of the cervix and cancer of the breast. All women are eligible for this free service and can apply for an appointment to the County Medical Officer of Health, The Shirehall, Shrewsbury. Telephone Shrewsbury 52211, OR to the Health Visitor at the Local Child Health Centre.

SECTION 'C'

Epidemiology:

The control of outbreaks of infectious diseases is achieved only by constant surveillance. This starts with the notification of a case of infectious and notifiable disease to the Medical Officer of Health. The follow-up of cases and contacts may involve the Public Health Department and the Public Health Laboratory Service in a great deal of work. This is most effective if all cases are notified, whether they occur in hospital or at home. General Practitioners and Hospital Doctors must notify such a case to the Medical Officer of Health.

The following diseases are Notifiable:-

Acute encephalitis; Acute meningitis;
Acute poliomyelitis; Anthrax; Cholera;
Diphtheria; Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary);
Infective Jaundice; Leprosy; Leptospirosis;
Malaria; Measles; Ophthalmia neonatorum;
Paratyphoid Fever; Plague; Relapsing Fever;
Scarlet Fever; Smallpox; Tetanus; Tuberculosis;
Typhoid Fever; Typhus; Whooping Cough; Yellow
Fever and Food Poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following notifications were received during 1972:-

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Measles	18	10	28
Food Poisoning	1	2	3
Tuberculosis : Respiratory	-	1	1
Non Respiratory	-	1	1
Infective Hepatitis	1	3	4
Dysentery	2	1	3

One death occurred due to the late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis in an elderly man.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Animal sources of food are particularly liable to be infected; most commonly by Salmonella organisms. Outbreaks of food poisoning in humans occur through faulty hygiene or lack of understanding of the need for careful storing, handling or cooking meat and poultry.

When a case of disease in animals is notified, human contacts are investigated for symptoms of illness and where necessary laboratory tests are carried out.

Apart from food poisoning other diseases which occur in animals and which can affect human beings are tuberculosis, anthrax and brucellosis.

HEALTH EDUCATION

"Everybody has a perfect right to do what they please,
But one thing that I advise everybody not to do is to
contract a laughable disease....."

So wrote Ogden Nash in his poem called "I'm terribly sorry for you but I can't help laughing".

People are always terribly sorry for others who are ill. Sometimes people are ill through their own fault. Many diseases are preventable; it is only ignorance and apathy that remain to be conquered, and can be conquered by health education. Health Education and all those who practise it are confronted with a situation of enormous potential.

The Top Ten killing diseases are Ischaemic heart disease, Cerebrovascular disease, pneumonia, bronchitis, cancer of the respiratory tract, accidents, cancer of the stomach, hypertensive heart diseases, cancer of the breast and chronic rheumatic heart disease. It is known that a very high proportion of these killers can be prevented and that for many of the others, early diagnosis and treatment are life saving. The saving of life depends very largely on the promotion of personal preventive medicine.

In spite of the achievements of many health education agencies and in spite of being convinced that certain hazards will lead to disease and perhaps death, nevertheless these hazards are accepted by many people who not only neglect but absolutely refuse to take the simple action needed to avoid the situation. It has been suggested that we like to carry to some extent the power of our own life and death in our own hands and to exercise that power how we will. A great deal more research is needed into mankind's motivations and patterns of behaviour, especially in relation to health matters.

Meanwhile, to quote the poet and with apologies for altering one word

"Everybody has a perfect right to do what they please
But one thing that I advise everybody not to do
is to contract a PREVENTABLE disease".

National Assistance Act 1948

Action was taken under Section 47 of the above Act in one instance during the year.

Medical Examinations

The Medical Officer of Health carried out eleven Medical Examinations for the Authority during 1972.

DEATHS IN MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT

1 9 7 2

TABLE I

ALL CAUSES - TOTAL .55	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm. Oesophagus	-	2
Stomach	-	1
Intestine	2	2
Lung Bronchus	9	-
Breast	-	3
Uterus		3
Prostate	3	
Leukaemia	2	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	6
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1
Other Endocrine Diseases	1	-
Hypertensive Disease	3	-
Ischaemic Heart Disease	21	21
Other Forms of Heart Disease	2	6
Cerebrovascular Disease	5	14
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	3
Influenza	1	-
Pneumonia	4	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	5	6
Peptic Ulcer	-	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1
Other Diseases - Genito-Urinary System	2	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	1	-
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	2	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-
All Other Accidents	-	1
TOTAL = <u>155</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>80</u>

TABLE II

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT AGES 1 9 7 2

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks to 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	1											1
	F	-											-
Malignant Neoplasm. Oesophagus	M	-										-	-
	F	2										1	1
Stomach	M	-											-
	F	1											1
Intestine	M	2									1	1	
	F	2									1	1	
Lung Bronchus	M	9									3	4	2
	F	-									-	-	-
Breast	F	3							1		1		
Uterus	F	3										3	
Prostate	M	3										1	2
Leukaemia	M	2			1						1		
	F	1			-						-		
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	4									2	1	1
	F	6					-				2	3	-
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1									1	-	
	F	1					1				-	1	
Other Endocrine Diseases	M	1											
	F	-			1								
Hypertensive Disease	M	3								1		2	
	F	-								-		-	
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	21							-	2		5	8
	F	21							1	-	6	5	15

[illegible]

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN NUMERICAL ORDER OR FREQUENCY		<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Heart Disease and Circulatory Disease	Ischaemic Heart Disease	21	21	42
	Other forms of heart disease	2	6	8
	Hypertension and other Circulatory Diseases	3 3	- 3	3 6
	TOTAL	29	30	59
Cerebro Vascular Disease	TOTAL	5	14	19
	TOTAL	34	44	78
Cancer	Oesophagus	-	2	2
	Stomach	-	1	1
	Intestine	2	2	4
	Lung Bronchus	9	-	9
	Breast	-	3	3
	Uterus		3	3
	Prostate	3		3
	Others	4	6	10
	TOTAL	18	17	35
Respiratory Diseases	Bronchitis & Emphysema	5	6	11
	Pneumonia	4	5	9
	T.B.	1	-	1
	TOTAL	10	11	21

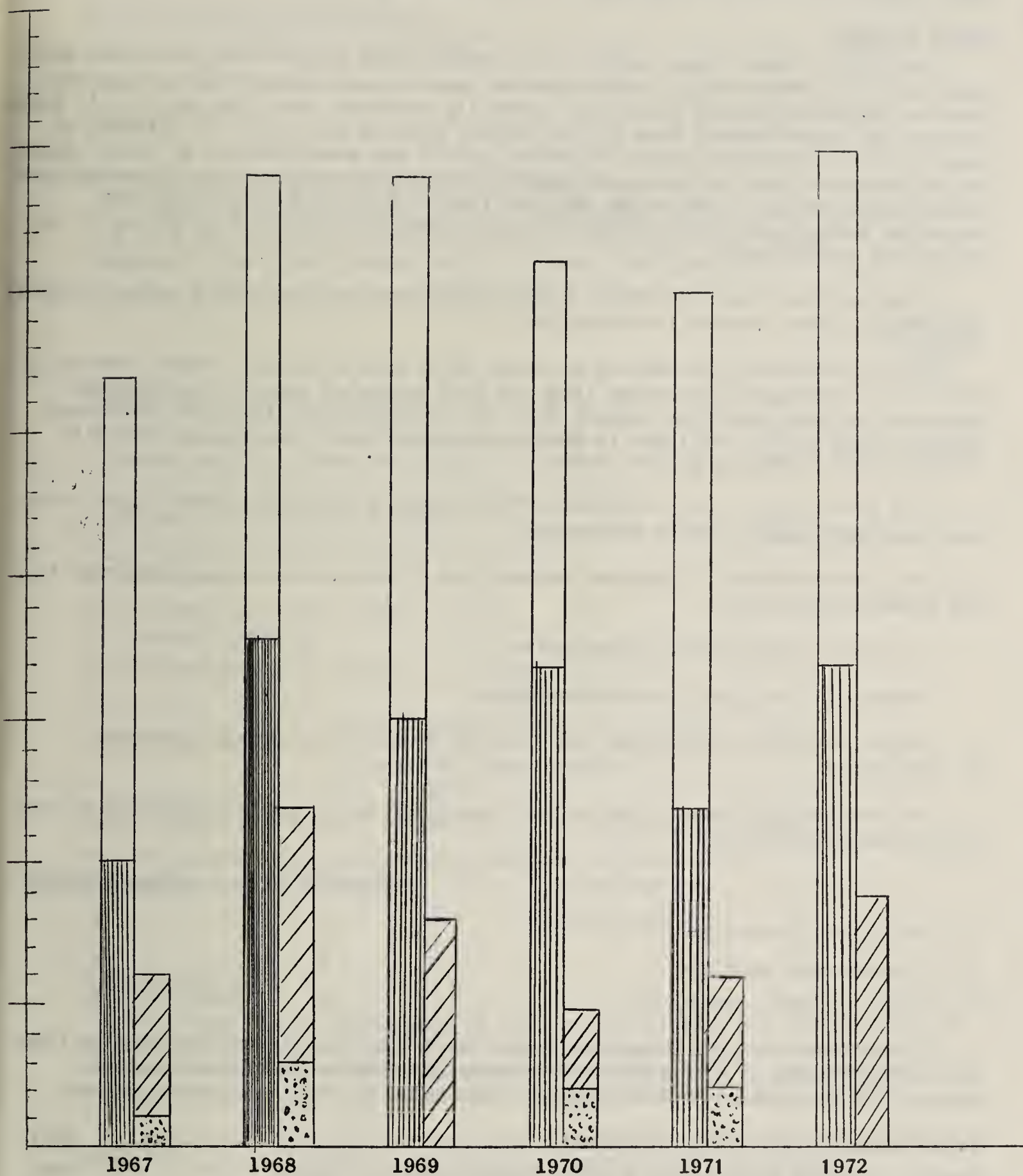
Cancer deaths in 1972, excluding deaths from Leukaemia, totalled 35; i.e. 6 more than in 1971. Of these, 9 were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. Expressing these figures in a different way, one quarter of all Cancer deaths were deaths from lung cancer, while cancer in all its forms accounted for 22.58% of the total deaths.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system caused the deaths of 78 people; 34 men and 44 women. This group which includes coronary disease, hypertension, cerebro-vascular and other diseases of the heart and circulation, again heads the list of killer diseases. The age range was from 35 years onwards with the greatest number occurring, as might be expected, in the group of elderly people aged 75 years and more. But 15 deaths occurred from these causes in people below pensionable age.

These figures represent over 50% of all deaths in the District. 34.9% of all deaths of persons below pensionable age were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system and many of these diseases can be prevented. Obesity, lack of exercise, cigarette smoking, are some of the known factors which are dangerous to health and are particularly likely to cause coronary disease. And, in this District, twenty times more fatal than accidents on the road.

In 1972, three women died from cancer of the breast and three from cancer of the uterus. Simple tests, available to all women, have been designed to detect early changes in normal cells. Early diagnosis and treatment gives the best chance of cure. Unfortunately, those most at risk i.e. women over 35 years and those who have large families, appear to be the least willing to take the tests, even when facilities are readily available. Women who would like to have a cervical smear test and breast examination are advised to consult their own Doctor, or to telephone, SHREWSBURY 52211, Extension 518 and ask for an appointment to attend one of the Clinics provided by the County Health Department.

TABLE IV
CANCER DEATHS 1967 to 1972



DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS OF CANCER

MALES -

FEMALES -

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG
AND BRONCHUS

MALES -

FEMALES -

MR. SANDBROOK, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, REPORTS -

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

We often, I feel, lose sight of the efforts made to give the public the basic necessity of a water supply, sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality. The East Shropshire Water Board has, generally speaking, provided this at all times, despite the extra demands made by the public, both as the result of building of houses with an increased demand for water and of the modernisation of older houses. The extension of the supply mains and the limiting factors imposed by the various local schemes which it inherited, and the fact that the water is taken from Boreholes and springs which are not affected immediately by lack of rainfall, can be unknown quantities.

Both the Board and the Public Health Department regularly take bacteriological samples and close liaison is maintained.

There are 8 separate sources of water and 2 bulk supplies. These eventually will be, no doubt, all linked up into one grid system of supply. A permanent reservoir is being built at Lockley Wood and the mains from that area have been extended down to Pell Wall and to Goldstone Common area. Extensions have also involved Mill Green and Hatton areas.

The former R.A.F. water system to the disused R.A.F sites in the Stoke Heath area have been taken over by the Board.

The average natural **fluoride** content is 0.1 parts per million - fluoride is not added artificially.

All public supplies are chlorinated.

There are five small private supplies.

Water samples are tested at the Hospital Group Laboratories, Copthorne, Nr. Shrewsbury.

The following figures refer to the results of water samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
1. Public mains supplies	51	4
2. Private mains supplies	8	6
3. Wells, streams, pumps, etc.	10	6

In addition the East Shropshire Water Board take regular routine samples from their undertakings. Any unsatisfactory samples result in immediate liaison between the Board and the Public Health Department or with the private owners.

Total number of houses in district	5643
Number of houses supplied from public mains direct to house	5036
Number of houses supplied from public mains by means of standpipes	24
Number of houses supplied from private mains direct to house)	
Number of houses supplied from private mains by means of)	42
standpipes)	
Number of houses supplied from wells, streams, pumps, etc.	541

Houses - connections made in 1972 to the public mains

<u>Houses</u>	<u>To New</u>	<u>To Existing</u>
Connections from public mains, i.e. premises charged with water rate (a) private	125	22
(b) Council Houses	16	Nil

Population served by E.S.W.B.

Registrar Statistics (June 1972)	...	...	...	...	17240
Total in Boards Area	...	...	...	...	17240
Supplied Direct	...	...	...	...	14540

Sewage Disposal Plants and Sewage Generally

1972 saw the main work to the Woore Scheme carried out - as also was the case at Ightfield. Both schemes will allow housing schemes to go ahead besides giving a much needed boost to house improvements.

						<u>Connected during Year</u>
Number of houses in district	...	...	...	...	5643	-
No. of houses connected to sewage disposal works, owned by local Authority	...	...	...	...	3632	140
No. of houses connected to satisfactory sewage disposal or treatment plants	...	...	...	...	1341	9
No. of houses without satisfactory means of sewage	...	...	...	...	670	
No. of sewage disposal works owned by District Council	...	...	...	...	8	
No. of houses using chemical, pail earth or privy closets.						
(a) with proper means of disposal					670	
(b) without proper means of disposal					Nil	
No. of houses where Local Authority collect night soil					Nil	
No. of sewerage effluent samples analysed during the year ending 31st December, 1972:						
Satisfactory					40	
Unsatisfactory					9	

RODENT CONTROL

The much feared appearance of Warfarin resistant rats has as yet, not occurred. It is hoped that a new poison which has all the advantages of Warfarin will be found - in the meantime we shall have to rely on the "single-dose" or acute acting poisons should resistant become evident.

Resistance amongst mice has become evident in one or two cases but the trouble has been cleared up by using a different type of poison.

Fluoracetamide Treatment of Sewers - 1972

During 1972 Fluoracetamide treatments were carried out, where necessary in the Town sewers, together with Hodnet, Norton-in-Hales, and Cheswardine systems.

Four treatments are carried out each year together with a test bait. As test-baiting is very time consuming, the Country sewers are tested in June and the Town sewers in September of each year, with poisoning where takes have been recorded.

It is hoped eventually to bring all the Country systems into the treatments, where the sewage disposal works are considered large enough to safely deal with any residues of this highly toxic poison. As soon as new sewers and sewage works are brought into operation test-baiting is

carried out, in order to keep these systems clear of rats. In 1973 Childs Erroll, and possibly Ightfield and Woore will be brought into the treatment procedure.

Although the initial work is lengthy in setting up this type of poisoning treatment, Fluoracetamide is such a toxic poison that the rat population in the sewers is drastically reduced in a short period, so saving time in the long term, together with reducing the cost of damage caused by these troublesome rodents. When the first test-baiting of the town sewers was carried out in June, 1970, the results were 20 takes, necessitating treatment of 52 manholes. Test-baiting in September, 1972 produced only 4 takes, and 13 manholes were subsequently treated. As the rat population cannot be completely eradicated in sewers probably this last number of takes will remain fairly constant.

A summary of treatments carried out during 1972 is as follows:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of Takes</u>	<u>No. of Manholes Treated</u>
April, 1972	Town Hodnet, Norton-in-Hales, Cheswardine	5 1 Nil Nil	16 7 Nil Nil
June, 1972	Town Hodnet Norton-in-Hales, Cheswardine.	5 Nil Nil Nil	16 Test-Baiting
September, 1972	Town Town	4 4	Test-Baiting 13
December, 1972	Town	4	13

Contracts made for rodent control number 17. For single treatments the charge is £1.25 per hour. Domestic infestations of rats or mice are treated free of charge.

<u>PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agri-cultural</u>	<u>Agric-cultural</u>
1. Number of Properties in district	6288	774
2. Total number of properties (Including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	342	41
(a) Number infested by (i) Rats	162	38
(ii) Mice	46	Nil
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	53	2
Number infested by (i) Rats	46	1
(ii) Mice	Nil	Nil

PESTS AND INFESTATION

The Council decided to provide treatment of mole infestations on private house curtilages subject to the capacity of the Department to deal therewith and to a charge of £1.50 per hour.

<u>NATURE OF INFESTATION</u>	Number of Complaints	
	In privately owned property	In local Authority owned
Ants	7	14
Wasps	9	8
Fleas	2 (Dog Fleas)	Nil
Small Beetles	Nil	1
Moles	4	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

The Palethorpes Factory continues to be operated in Market Drayton by Bibby's and has a Nationwide area of distribution, especially in Wales.

1972

Number of slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of persons licensed to slaughter cattle					...	25
Number of persons licensed to slaughter horses					...	3
Number of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep						25
Number of persons licensed to slaughter pigs	...	...				25

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	324	-	-	1,151	36,678
Number <u>Not</u> inspected	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	95
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	41	-	-	111	11,624
	12.7%	-	-	9.6%	33.8%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	193
	-	-	-	-	0.6%
<u>Cysticerci</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to refriger- ation	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally Condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Diseases of Animals Communicable to Man

Cases of Salmonella infection in cattle - all in calves - were reported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The farmers' household and workers are interviewed and samples taken if necessary. No infection was found in human contacts.

Unsound Food surrendered or condemned

The following foodstuffs were surrendered during the year:-

	Tons (Nearest)	Tons (Nearest)
1. Meat		
(a) Slaughterhouses (i) Carcase Meat 19)		34
(ii) Offal 15)		
(b) Wholesale (i) Carcase Meat Nil)		Nil
(ii) Offal Nil)		
(c) Retail Shops (i) Carcase Meat Nil)		Nil
(ii) Offal Nil)		
		34
		Tons Cwts. Lbs.
2. Cooked Meat & Meat Products		- - -
3. Canned Meats		- - -
4. Other canned foods		- - 10
5. Fish (fresh)		- - -
6. Fruit & Vegetable (fresh)		- - -
7. Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown		- 8 80
8. Other foods		- - -
		- 8 90

There were no prosecutions under Section 2 or Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING 1972

A total of 7 samples were taken as follows:-

GRADE	Mobiles				Premises			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Ice-cream	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1
Totals	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1

Routine inspection of food premises numbered 303.

TRADE	No. of Premises	Number provided with	
		Wash-hand basin	Sink
Bakeries	8	8	8
Butchers Shops	12	10	12
Cafes & Restaurants	13	11	13
Cake Shops	2	2	2
Fish & Chips	4	4	4
Fish Mongers	1	1	1
General Grocers	31	30	31
Green Grocers	4	4	4
Licensed Premises (Public Houses)	35	35	35
Mixed Business	33	32	32
Sweet Shops	5	5	5
	148	142	147

The number of food premises by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is as follows:-

Storage and Sale of Ice Cream 72

Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted,
dressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale ... 26

There were 4 Dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1959, one of which contains a pasteurising plant.

The foods and Drugs Authority of the Rural District is the Salop County Council. Details of sampling carried out by them and the results of action taken are as follows:-

Food & Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Milk</u>	Pasteurised	8
	Channel Islands Pasteurised	4
	Untreated Farm Bottled	5
	Sterilised	6
	Bulk untreated ex Farm	49
		<u>72</u>

Milk (Special Designation) (Specified area) Order 1972. Investigation into Phosphatase failure at the pasteurising plant in the district failed to reveal the cause. Further samples proved satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised or Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-55
Twenty seven samples of pasteurised milk were obtained from the processing plant in the district. All proved to be satisfactory.

Other Foods & Drugs

Paracetamol Tablets BPC	1	Mixed Pickles	1
Sausage Rolls	1	Olive Oil B.P.	1
Pork Sausage Meat	1	Ginger Beer	1
Chicken Rissoles	1	Malt Vinegar	1
Margarine	1	Diarrhoea Tablets	1
Malt & Cod Liver Oil	1	White Bread	1
Pork Sausages with preservative	1	Steak & Kidney Pie	1
Lard	2	Fish Cakes	1
Brandy Butter	1	Mayonnaise	1
Whisky	1	Vodka	1
			<u>21</u>

One informal sample of Pork Sausage Meat with preservative was found to be deficient in total meat to the extent of 27.7%. A formal sample was obtained and this was satisfactory. The manufacturer was informed.

One formal sample of a White Loaf of Bread was found to contain foreign matter which was black in appearance, deeply embedded in the crust and contained iron compounds and vegetable oil. It had the characteristics of machinery lubricant. A warning letter dated 9th August, 1972 was sent to the Baker.

One informal sample of Mixed Pickles was found to be not labelled in accordance with Article 4(3)(b) of the Labelling of Food Order 1953. The Manufacturers were written to but had moved premises or gone out of business and were unable to be traced.

POULTRY INSPECTION

No poultry slaughtering centre is established in the area.

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL DURING 1972

Refuse is collected from the District by three Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic Vehicles, two of which are nearing the end of their useful life. Due to the age of the vehicles it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the scheduled collections.

The work study section of the Salop County Council carried out a survey of the service and based on their recommendations an order for an Eagle 7 Compressload vehicle was placed and delivery was expected by the New Year.

Plastic sacks are in use throughout the District which give a cleaner, more efficient service. Cleaner because all refuse is removed within the sack and therefore none is left adhering to the sides and bottom of the dustbin. More efficient because the collector need only make one trip for the refuse instead of collecting the bin, taking it to the vehicle for emptying, and then returning it.

A variety of holders are in use for the sacks. In the country areas where the sack system was introduced last the sacks are used in the existing metal dustbins as liners, whereas in the town the "Dalek" type of holder is used. The new type of holder being introduced has the appearance of a dustbin but is made of plastic with a rubber lid. It has a hole at the bottom to discourage the deposit of refuse, directly into the holder. This holder is being issued to new properties and to replace unserviceable dustbins.

Disposal of the refuse is by means of controlled tipping, in which the day's tipped refuse is covered by inert material which prevents fires and nuisance by smell, rodents and insects. The refuse is covered by quarry waste using a Wheeled Shovel.

One site was in use during the year at Lostford, and its life was increased by further excavation.

Following the Councils appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment, against the refusal of the Salop County Council to grant planning permission for an area of land behind the Cafes on the A41, an Inspector visited the site at the end of 1971. Subsequently the appeal was allowed, but objections were then received from the Severn River Authority concerning possible pollution of underground water supplies, but as yet this site has not been brought into use.

Planning permission for a further site at Hinstock was applied for, but an objection was received from the East Shropshire Water Board who have a bore hole nearby, regarding possible pollution, and this site was not proceeded with.

Therefore, by the end of the year finding enough space for the disposal of the District's refuse was beginning to look difficult, although discussions were to take place to extend the Lostford Tip.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The year's inspections are summarised below:-

A. Registrations & General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	2	49	2
Retail Shops	2	94	16
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	3	1
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	7	26	12
Fuel Storage Depots	0	2	0
TOTALS	12	174	31

In this Schedule:

"general inspection" means by inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and "registered premises" means any premises in respect of which a notice under Section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the Greater London Council and the expression "premises registered" shall be construed accordingly.

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act - 65

Initial - 28 Other visits - 37

B. Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions Found		Section	Number of Contraventions Found	
4	Cleanliness	32	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	1
5	Overcrowding	Nil	15	Eating facilities	2
6	Temperature	10	16	Floors, passage & stairs	27
7	Ventilation	4	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	7
8	Lighting	2	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	1
9	Sanitary conveniences	23	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	
10	Washing facilities	16	23	Prohibition of heavy work	Nil
11	Supply of drinking water	Nil	24	First Aid	19
12	Clothing accommodation	4		Hoist & Lifts	1
13	Sitting facilities	2		Other matters	30
				Total	<u>182</u>

Two accidents, both at retail shops were investigated and informal advice given. One involved the handling of goods and the other the use of a hand tool.

No applications for exemption were made.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES	NUMBER ON REGISTER	NUMBER OF		
		INSPECTIONS	WRITTEN NOTICES	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED
1. Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Auth.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Sect.7 is enforced by the L.A.	68	19	12	Nil
3. Other premises in which Sect.7 is enforced by the L.A.(excl. out workers premises)	5	6	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	73	25	12	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temp.(S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Vent.(S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes.	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act, (Not including offences relating to outwork.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	22	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

128 Visits were made. Twelve Motor vehicles were found apparently abandoned within the District. Nine of the vehicles were removed by their owners, but in two cases statutory notices were affixed beforehand. Three vehicles were removed by the Council for destruction in default of their owners removing them after notices had been affixed.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

22 dealers were registered under the Act, a decrease of 10 over last year's figures. No duty is incumbent upon the Local Authority, except registration, the remaining duties lying with the Police.

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 - 1968

82 Inspections (including smoke observations) were made.

Smoke Control

There are two areas covered by Smoke Control Orders, viz:-

No.1 Smoke Control Order 1970 - Operational 1st July 1972 - containing 538 premises occupying 209 acres.

No.2 Smoke Control Order 1972 - Operational 1st July 1973 - containing 500 premises in 233 acres.

These two zones cover the Western, Northern and Eastern boundaries of the Town.

The later Act amends the 1956 Act and gives powers to deal with the emission of grit and dust.

Dark Smoke, Clean Air Act, 1956 and 1968 - Section 1 and Grit or dust - 1968 Section 2(4) - No contraventions were recorded.

Furnaces, Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 3 - Notification was received in two cases of proposed installation.

Chimney Heights, Clean Air Act 1968 - Section 6 - Two applications were received and approved after alterations had been made.

THE NEED FOR CLEAN AIR

Health - a few facts

Air pollution is both harmful and wasteful. The harmful effects are injurious to physical and mental health. The incidence of bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system in people living in areas subject to high atmospheric pollution is much greater than in those living in rural surroundings.

The body needs about 35 lbs. of air per day together with 3 to 4 lbs of water and 1½lbs of dry matter as food. Man can be kept alive for several weeks without food and for a shorter time without water, but he cannot survive for more than a few minutes without air.

Whilst the legislation over the past century has been directed towards uncontaminated water and food it is only over the past 20 years that we have begun to realise the importance of clean air to the health of the citizen.

Prior to 1956 one half of all atmospheric pollution was caused by industry. Today less than one sixth of the smoke is caused by industry. About three-quarters of the smoke in the air comes from the house chimney.

Smoke Control Areas

What is a Smoke Control Area?

A Smoke Control Area is an area declared by the Council and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment in which it is unlawful for smoke to be emitted from houses. Smoke from industrial and commercial buildings in the area is also prohibited or is strictly controlled.

Why should the Council establish Smoke Control Areas?

Smoke is a principal cause of air pollution. It is harmful to health and damages metals and fabrics. It makes necessary more laundering, cleaning, decorating, painting and housework, all of which cost time and money. About three-quarters of the smoke in the air comes from house chimneys and it is the most damaging kind of smoke as it is discharged at low level. If we can get rid of it, our own town will be a more pleasant and healthy place in which to live.

What will it be like in a Smoke Control Area?

It will be unlawful to emit smoke from houses in the area, so it will not be possible to burn coal or wood. Instead it will be necessary to burn only the AUTHORISED SOLID FUELS or GAS, ELECTRICITY or, in certain circumstances, OIL.

THE AUTHORISED SOLID FUELS ARE:

Anthracite.

Low volatile steam coals.

Hard coke such as Sunbrite.

Briquetted smokeless fuels such as Phurnacite and Roomheat.

Patent fuels such as Coalite and Rexco.

Generally the solid smokeless fuels are not as easy to ignite as coal so a gas firelighter is usually necessary. Electric firelighters and bottled gas firelighters are also available and are used where gas is not laid on.

Apart from being harmful, the burning of raw coal on an ordinary open fire is very wasteful. More than three-quarters of the available heat goes up the chimney. Modern, smokeless-fuel burning appliances are much more efficient and send more of the heat where it is needed - into the room.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963 & PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences have been issued for two boarding establishments and one pet shop.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960 & CARAVAN SITES ACT, 1968

There were 22 individual residential and 2 individual holiday sites operating at the end of 1972.

Also there was one residential site with multiple caravans (more than 3) and three holiday sites.

In total there were 73 caravans on residential sites and 75 on holiday sites. One residential site had substantial variations made to the licence conditions

On the residential sites there were 30 contraventions - on the holiday sites - 26. These were all remedied informally. 78 Inspections were carried out.

Tented Camping Sites

There were two licensed sites as at 31st December 1972, attached to licensed residential caravan sites. Provision is for 10 and 5 pitches respectively.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There are no known cases.

HOUSING ACT, 1969, PART III SEC.45

Two applications for Qualification Certificates were received at the end of 1972. Five certificates were issued, one refused and there were no appeals from the previous year or from 1972.

HATTON COMMON with its Caravans, which have risen from two to six is still presenting its problems. The rehousing of one family in a council house has been successful, despite many objections. However, this appears to have encouraged outsiders to move in and fill the vacuum. The site was cleaned up and refuse collection commences on a weekly basis but sad to relate, the site has once again become covered in scrap metal and waste.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A total of 10 complaints were received and investigated, varying from roadworks to industrial and domestic premises.

There were four complaints from industrial premises - all from industrial machinery sources.

The three complaints of noise from road drills were from cases where the muffles were not in use.

Only in four cases was a nuisance confirmed and these were remedied informally.

SWIMMING BATHS

Sampling to check on the efficiency of the chlorination of the water has given the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public Swimming Pool	8	2
Public Paddling Pool	1	-
Private Swimming Pool	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS

A total of 920 visits were made.

HOUSING ACTS, 1957, 1961 & 1969

Out of 5643 houses in the district, 1471 are Council houses. Under the Housing Act, 1957, the individually unfit houses demolished were 4, whilst 3 were closed and 35 unfit houses made fit. The Council erected 16 dwellings in 1972 and private enterprise 133. At the end of 1972, no Council dwellings were in course of erection; but 152 were being erected by private enterprise.

However, since 1st April, 1945 to 31st December 1972 the Council have erected 1036 houses, and private enterprise 1102.

75 Council houses were sold to the respective tenant during the year. There were 194 applications to live in Council houses at the end of the year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

GRANTS COMPLETED SINCE THE COMING INTO LAW OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1969

	<u>Discretionary</u>	
Owner	50	
Owner/occupied	54	
	<u>Standard</u>	
Owner	8	
Owner/occupied	12	

GRANTS COMPLETED IN 1972 (Includes Grants promised under Housing Act, 1969 and previous legislation)

(a) Number of dwellings in applications completed during year	44
(b) Average cost per dwelling approved on work ranking for grant	£1904
(c) Amount of grant payable by Local Authority stated as %	32%
(d) Average cost per dwelling including repairs and improvements etc.	£2958

STANDARD GRANTS (HOUSING ACT, 1969)

(a) Number of dwellings in applications completed during year	3
(b) Average amount of grant per dwelling paid by Council	£208

496 visits in connection with grants were made.

There has been approximately a 50% increase in the number of grant-aided improvement works carried out in 1972. Standard grant applications are becoming less numerous. Owners prefer to go in for the £1000 grant which gives help with repairs associated with the improvements. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find builders who can take on such work. Many builders are two- or three-man teams, who themselves have not got all the necessary skills at their command and have to use so many subcontractors that the work cannot be properly programmed and consequently falls behind schedule.

A recent White Paper on the Government's proposals for dealing with unfit properties contains proposals to amend the legislation affecting improvement grants generally. The proposal as far as the standard grant is concerned is to meet a proportion of the cost of repairs made necessary by the installation of the amenities. Whilst there is no intention to increase the £1000 maximum of the discretionary grant, there may be a substantial increase in the proportion relating to repairs.

On the other hand, to control grants going to the owners who can afford a more than ordinary standard, the prohibition of grant above intermediate standard would take effect, i.e. for a property with a gross rateable value about £200 (£400 in Greater London). The return of conditions to control owners (other than owner/occupiers) for a period of three years regarding letting and the repayment of grant where the property is sold, is foreshadowed at the discretion of the Local Authority.

OVERCROWDING

No cases were discovered or brought to our notice in 1972.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the efforts made by my Staff. The Public Health Inspectors and Meat Inspector for carrying out the work of the Department in the realms of Environmental Health and to the Office Staff in dealing with the keeping of records, making returns, typing out reports and letters.

The Staff, join me, in recording the appreciation which we all have for the encouragement and support given by our Medical Officer of Health - Doctor O'Brien.

A. SANDBROOK

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

